THE DUTCH CRUISER GELDERLAND ARRIVES AT MARSEILLES.

And the Former President of the Transvanl Goes Ashore to Receive Plaudits of the Crowd.

TO ADDRESSES

WILL NEVER SURRENDER.

Every Man, Woman and Child Wi Die Fighting for Independence, if Necessary, He Says.

A BARBAROUS WAR.

Multitude of People and a Frantic Mobbed for Throwing Coins.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 22.-Paul Kruger, the fugitive President of the Transvaal, for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krulanded here at 10:45 o'clock this morning and at once dispelled any impression that he intended to accept a compromise from the British government. He was greeted by an enormous crowd. Replying to a storm of acclamations from a solid block of thousands of enthusiastic people at the landing stage, Mr. Kruger said:

"I thank the president of the Marseilles committee and the president of the central committee of the independence of the Boers for their welcome. I thank all this population assembled in great concourse to greet me, for although I wear mourning for the misfortunes of my country, and although I have not come to seek festivities, still I, nevertheless, accept with all my heart these acclamations, for I know they are dictated to you by the emotions which are inspired in you by our trials and by your sympathy for our cause, which is that of liberty, which awakened you. I am truly proud and happy at having chosen as my point of landing a port in France by you as a free man. But my first duty is to thank your government for all the tokens of interest that again only recently it was pleased to give me. I believe England. had she been better informed, would never have concented to this war and since the expedition of Jameson, who wished to seize the two republics without the necessity of firing a rifle shot, I have never ceased to demand a tribunal of arbitration, which up to now has always been refused. he war waged on us in the two re publics reached the last limits of barbarsm. During my life I have had to fight many times the savages of the tribes of His Africa, but the barbarians we have to fight now are worse than the others. They urge the Kaffirs against us. They burn the farms we worked so hard to construct and they drive out our women and ldren, whose husbands and brothers they have killed or taken prisoners, leaving them unprotected and roofless and often without bread to eat. But, whatever they may do we will never surrender. We will fight to the end. Our great, imperishable confidence reposes in the eternal in our God. We now our cause is just and if the justice of from any other source. men is wanting to us, He, the Eternal, who is master of all peoples and to whom belongs the future, will never abandon us. "I assure you that if the Transvaal and the Orange Free State must lose their inndence it will be because all the Boer en and children.

AT THE LANDING STAGE. Kruger's speech was greeted with a roar of cheers and cries of "Vive Kruger!"

"Vive les Boers!" "Vive la Libre!" The scene at the landing place was an animated one. The decks of all the steamers in the Lyons bay basin were crowded with passengers. The crowds swelled to great proportions as the news swept through the city that the Dutch cruiser Gelderland had entered the harbor. A cold northwest wind which set in during the cleared away yesterday's clouds, and the morning broke fresh, but with bright sunshine. The inner harbor was all the French vachts with multi-colored flags and among which Boer flags were prominently displayed. The Gelderland was sighted several miles out at 7 o'clock in the morning, and Dr. Leyds and Messrs. Fischer and Wessels, an interpreter and Dr. Van Hammel immediately proceeded to the warship in a steam launch and boarded her. A conference between the Boer leaders ensued, while the Gelderland was slowed down behind the Island of the Chateau d'If. She remained there until 10 o'clock, when she steamed into the outer

harber, firing a salute of twenty-one guns,

to which a shore battery replied. A flotilla of pleasure steamboats and rowboats cruised around the Gelderland immediately after she had reached her mooring. their occupants cheering for Mr. Kruger and the Boers. The reception committee, of which Senator Pauliat was the president. had been waiting in the cold, damp morning air for two hours, when a boat from the Gelderland landed Dr. Van Hammel, the bearer of a message saying Mr. Kruger could not land for another two hours. The messenger explained that the commander of the Gelderland, before Mr. Kruger left Dutch territory (otherwise the Dutch warship), desired to render him the honors due to the President of a South African republic, and the commander also wished the officers and crew of the Gelderland to take a solemn farewell of Mr. Kruger, who drawn up on her deck. For this ceremony the sailors would don their full dress. which would involve a delay of a couple of hours. This message dumfounded the members of the committee, who were unable to conceal their annoyance, as they recognized that such delay would dislocate all the arrangements and lead to the dispersal of the immense concourse along the route. The president of the committee thereupon explained the situation to Dr. Von Hammel and urged him to persuade Mr. Kruger to land without delay, as otherwise he feared the Marseilles people, who had already experienced disappointment vesterday, would become disgusted and the demonstration would collapse. Dr. Van Hammel left with this message, and there was great relief when a reply was soon re-

land in twenty minutes. KRUGER LEAVES THE SHIP. The Gelderland was decorated with flags in rainbow fashion. An outburst of cheerbor announced to those awaiting to receive im that Mr. Kruger had left the Gelder-

reived to the effect that Mr. Kruger would

The twelve-oared barge of the 19 the Dutch flag floating at her sterm group of civilians sitting in her stern, in the center of which was the unmistakable figure of the former Boer President, was seen approaching the landing stage. His companions, Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and others, were bareheaded. Mr. Kruger was wearing a tall hat, bound with deep crepe, and much the worse for wear, a thick, dark overcoat and muffler and steel-rimmed spectacles. As he approached the shore he raised his hat and acknowledged the cheering. He seemed strong and had no need of a helping arm from the barge to the shore.

For a few minutes the shouts of "Vive Kruger!" "Vive les Boers!" rendered every other sound inaudible. When the cheering subsided Dr. Leyds presented Mr. Kruger AND DECLARES THAT THE BOERS to the French committee. The sun was then shining down on Mr. Kruger, and he held up his hat to shade his eyes from the glare. As he stood in this attitude, his head slightly bowed, with his hair brushed back, he was an unutterably pathetic figure, which at once won the sympathy and reverence of every person present. Hats were doffed until the speeches ended and

Mr. Kruger was conducted to his carriage. The only incident which marred the har-NOT SEEKING A COMPROMISE mony of the enthusiasm was the throwing USE FOR COTTON-SEED HULLS of a number of small coins among the crowd by guests of a hotel on the boulevard as Mr. Kruger passed. The crowd HE SAYS BRITONS ARE CONDUCTING | thought they were thrown at Mr. Kruger, and an uproar ensued, which necessitated the intervention of the police. There were no serious consequences.

Mr. Kruger bore the sea voyage extremely well. Many of his friends say he looks Demonstration-Englishmen Almost in better health than before he left Pretoria. The heavy gale and rough crossseas which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday, and for the first time since he started ger showed little effects of his seasickness to-day and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterwards received delegations from various municipalities and societies in the hall of (CONTINUED ON PAGE 6, COL. 4.)

LACKS FOUNDATION.

Bulletin Issued at Livadia Yesterday Saying His Majesty's Condition Was Satisfactory.

POPE LEO ALLEGED TO BE ILL

ANOTHER PARISIAN RUMOR THAT be gathered a variety of manufacurers. HAS NOT BEEN CONFIRMED.

Holiness Reported to Have Fainted Twice-Boers Routed with Heavy Loss.

from Paris makes the assertion that the Czar is dead. There is no confirmation

LONDON, Nov. 23.-The rumor of the insure the lasting prosperity of the coun-Czar's death appears to be unfounded. try. Nothing to confirm it has been received at | the Russian embassies in Berlin and Paris, people have been destroyed with their wom- but the embassy here has received nothing for the organization of such a town as since the bulletin yesterday (Thursday.) Later-Better news has been received as to the Emperor's condition. A courier has doctors believe the crisis has passed. Simflar intelligence has reached Berlin. Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Sergius, who arrived in Vienna yesterday from Florence, were expected to start immediately for Livadia, but they have now decided terms. to remain at the Austrian capital until Sunday, unless there should be an unexpected change for the worse.

His Condition Yesterday. LIVADIA, European Russia, Nov. 22 .-The Czar passed a fairly good day yesterday. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon his temerature fell to 100.2. At 10 in the evening it had risen to 101.7; pulse, 68. During the night his Majesty slept a little. Early in the morning the patient's condition was At 9 o'clock his temperature was 101.1

bulletin from Livadia apparently indicates that the crisis is past.

RUMOR CONCERNING THE POPE.

Leo Said to Have Been Put to Bed After Fainting.

PARIS. Nov. 22.-A dispatch to the Temps from Rome says the Pope yesterday erienced such fatigue that he had to take to his bed. It is further claimed that he fainted twice.

# BOERS SUFFERED.

Defeated with Heavy Loss at Bader-

span-Gen. Brand Wounded. LONDON. Nov. 22.-A dispatch from Bloemfontein says: "The Boers, under Brand, were defeated Nov. 18, at Bader- ployed. span, with heavy losses, the Lancers charging through the flying Boer line, doing deadly damage, as a number of riderless horses demonstrated. Brand himself was wounded. The British casualties were not

Natives at Maseru, Basutoland, report that former President Steyn and General De Wet, with a thousand men, traversed the British lines between Alexandria and Warringham's store, and attacked a British post, subsequently retiring by the road to Dewetsdorp, in the Orange River Col-

The following dispatch has been received at the War Office from Lord Roberts. me Sunday and bruised me somewhat. Am doing work. Hope to be about in a few

# The Laugh on Buller's Side.

LONDON, Nov. 22.-General Buller, the came I was inside Ladysmith."

ONE MAY BE FOUNDED ON THE DEL-AWARE, NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

Great Industrial Beehive Projected by Prominent Financiers and Manufacturers.

ARTISANS TO BE CARED FOR

AND THE PLACE RUN ON MOST AP-PROVED BUSINESS METHODS.

Scheme That Is Said to Be Necessary to Insure the Lasting Prosperity of the Country.

PAPER TO BE MANUFACTURED FROM WHAT IS CONSIDERED WASTE.

Ten Plants to Be Erected in the South -New Bar Iron, Steel and Tube

PHILEDELPHIA, Nov. 22.-- A project was put on foot here to-night which, it Lawsuit Filed in Cleveland Over a is hoped by its promoters, will result in the founding of a great model industrial town near this city. The scheme was made public to-night at a dinner given by Joseph J. Byers, formerly of New York, but now a were many prominent in financial and inpresident of the National Association of Manufacturers; Spencer Trask, banker, riod before her death. New York; William D. Windson, Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company, and Ellhu C. Irvin, president of the Fire Association, Philadelphia. Letters of regret were read from Bishop Potter and others. The idea orginated with Mr. Byers, and it is his hope to found a town where shall

and an array of employes under social conditions highly creditable to capital and helpful to working people; a town and manfactures organized according to the most approved business methods, and organized with the highest regard to the physical and intellectual wellfare of its residents. Addresses were made by Messrs. Trask. Search, Ogden, E. R. L. Gould, the Rev.

Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, of New York; A BRUSSELS, Nov. 22 .- A private telegram | W. Milbury, of this city, and Mr. Irvin. All the speakers were enthusiastic in their remarks on the subject and gave many illustrations of the coming necessity for the founding of industrial towns in order to

The meeting resulted in the appointment of a committee to consider sites and plans was outlined in the speeches. No definite plans were suggested, but it is probable that men of wealth will be interested and arrived at Copenhagen with news that the an association formed which will purchase great tract of land, probably at some point along the Delaware river. Large manufacturers will be invited to build plants thereon and the employes will be given a chance to buy their homes on easy

# BIG INDUSTRY PROPOSED.

Ten Plants for the Manufacture of Paper from Cotton-Seed Hulls.

plants to manufacture common cotton seed hulls into paper of different grades. Robert Thomas, a New York paper expert, now here, says the scheme is being backed by a corporation with \$5,000,000 capital, and that the work of putting up the plants will begin in about thirty days. It is the in-ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 22.-To-day's tention to have the factories scattered well throughout the cotton belt, and they will extend from Texas to North Carolina

> Bar Iron, Steel and Tube Plant. YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 22.-A large bar iron, steel and tube plant will soon be erected in this city. The incorporators of the new concern are Col. George D. Wick, James A. Campbell, George L. Fordyce, Edward L. Ford and William Wikoff. The incorporation papers name the capitalization at \$600,000, but this will be increased shortly to \$1,000,000. The plant | day. will consist of puddle mills, three finishing mills, butt and lap weld tube mills for making wrought iron pipe, ten hot sheet mills and a galvanizing department. The

# DRINK AND MORPHINE

new concern is independent of other like

companies. At least 1,000 men will be em

Overindulgence in One and Overdose of Other Ends Dr. Acton's Life.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.-An overdose of by an overindulgence in liquor to-day ended the life of Dr. Robert Acton, a physician and well-known football player on the Harvard team in 1893. He died in the Presbyterian Hospital.

Robert Acton was born in Ireland and Buckley, a wealthy English woman of wife went to live on East Seventy-ninth was on my side because when the iron quantity of morphine. At midnight his The storm was left behind after Palmer wife became alarmed at his condition; he Lake had been reached. Other trainmen | would be done in such a way as not to in- | magnitude against the powers.

husband to the Presbyterian Hospital. She remained by him all night, but before daylight Dr. Acton died.

### NEW TORPEDO BOATS.

The Blakeley Launched and the De Long Chistened at Same Yard.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 22.-The torpedo beat Blakely, which, with the De Long, with equal dimensions and identical equipment, has been under construction at the works of George Lawley & Son, South Boston, was successfully launched to-day. It was said that the De Long would be launched directly after the Blakely, and invitations for the double event had SOME called together a very large number of spectators and many distinguished guests. While the Blakeley was being towed to a convenient docking place, however, a sudden shift in the wind caused the water in the Lawley yard to recede to such a degree that it was deemed advisable to defer the launching of the De Long until tomorrow. In view of the large numbers in attendance, as well as of the fact that Mrs. Sophie Laurie De Long Mills, of New York, who was to christen the boat, was present, it was decided to formally name the De Long to-day. The ceremony was performed amid much cheering by Mrs. Mills, who is a daughter of Lieutenant Commander De Long, for whom the boat is named.

The contract for the Blakeley and De Long called for contracts for boats of 165 tons displacement, with a speed of twentysix knots per hour. The Blakeley is named for Captain Johnston Blakeley, who was born in Ireland in 1778, and who became famous as commander of the Wasp in the

### WHOLE FAMILY INVOLVED.

Distribution of Property.

lawsuit was commenced in the Court of financier of this city. Among those present | Common Pleas to-day by Mrs. Helen Grant against Mr. and Mrs. Otis Needham, their gress. In speaking of the probable action dustrial circles of this city and New York. | son, Fred Needham, and William O. Need- of the House regarding the reduction of They included William H. Armstrong, ham, the brother of Otis Needham. All former United States railroad commission- | the parties formerly lived in Brooklyn, N. er; Howard Butcher, of the Southern Cot- Y., and were prominent in society there. ton Oil Company; Elgin R. L. Gould, presi- The Needhams recently owned a big fash-PARISIAN RUMOR THAT PROBABLY | dent of the City and Suburban Homes Com- | ionable apartment house on Euclid avenue, pany, New York; Clarendon L. Gould, in this city. Mrs. Grant is the sister of Baltimore; Dr. W. W. Keen, the well- Otis and William Needham. She charges known surgeon; Robert C. Ogden, of the | the defendants with unlawfully obtaining firm of John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, \$35,000 from her mother, Mrs. Mary C. Woiand New York; Theodore C. Search, cott, by taking advantage of her beclouded mental condition during a considerable pe-

DETAILS OF A DISAGREEABLE, DE-STRUCTIVE STORM IN COLORADO.

Dust, Gravel and Small Stones Filled the Air. Railwie Trains Were Run by Guess, and Conches Suffered.

# CARS BLOWN FROM THE TRACK

DAMAGE AT COLORADO SPRINGS ES-TIMATED AT \$200,000.

Revised List of Victims of the Tornado at Columbia, Tenn.-Casualties in Eastern Arkansas.

orders, seriously delaying traffic. Many freight cars on sidings had their roofs ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 22.-The Journal blown off, station buildings were damaged to-day says: "Plans have been consum- more or less all through the storm region, mated at Atlanta for the erection of ten and the tracks strewn with wreckage, which further retarded the movement of

> away and outbuildings demolished. The property loss will be heavy among the

The storm stands without a parallel in many respects. Former windstorms have been accompanied with either rain or snow, but in this case it was neither, and the wind carried sand, gravel and small stones similar to the awful sandstorms of the desert. It was remarkable and unlike any ered, though terminating at the foothills. seemingly. Cripple Creek and the district surrounding was basking in bright, clear weather, similar to that of Denver yester-

"In 1882 or 1883," said S. B. Grimshaw, superintendent of the Denver & Rio Grande, "we experienced a storm which was probably the most nearly like this of any in the history of the road. Yesterday a train of freight cars was blown from the track at Monument and completely overturned. But I think the storm was confined to one lo-

Nearly every train that came into the Union Depot bore marks of the storm's fury. Coach windows were blown out, the glass in the engine cabs was broken and the headlights and coach lamps extinguished. From Fountain to Monument norphine taken to relieve suffering caused trains were run through the storm with sand blowing in such volumes that at times the engineers could not see the smokestacks of their engines.

> Engineer F. F. Desmond, of train No. 4. on the Denver & Rio Grande, was the last engineer to run safely through the hurricane. He left Pueblo at 7 o'clock and, after leaving Fountain, ran into the hurricane. From that time on, except during a stop at Colorado Springs, he was com- at this session. It is not absolutely neces-

REPRESENTATIVE STEELE DIS-CUSSES LEGISLATION.

He Says Several Annoying Features of the War Revenue Act Should

Be Eliminated.

ITEMS CAUSE TROUBLE

ESPECIALLY THE CLAUSE REQUIR-ING STAMPS ON TELEGRAMS.

Hopes Congress Will Reduce the Taxes About \$25,000,000 at the Coming Short Session.

### HE FAVORS REAPPORTIONMENT

BASED ON VOTES CAST.

Indiana and All Other States Interested in the Ship Subsidy Bill-

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-Representative Steele, of the Marion district, a prominent member of ways and means, the leading committee of the House, was interviewed CLEVELAND, Nov. 22 .- A sensational at length by the Journal correspondent tonight on the subject of prospective legislation during the coming session of Contaxes imposed by the war revenue act Mr. Steele said:

> "In my judgment Congress ought to authorize a reduction of taxes under the war revenue act somewhere in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000. I hope the House will get rid of as many items in the bill as it can safely drop at this time. Many of the items have caused a great deal of annouance to the people and ought to be repealed. The tax on telegrams, for instance, eught to be done away with. This is but a small matter, comparatively, when considered from a revenue producing standpoint. In the first place it was never intended that the people should be charged a tax for sending messages through the telegraph companies. The companies ought to have borne the brunt of the expense and should have been obliged to affix stamps to telegrams instead of the people Then there is the subject of proprietary medicines, which will no doubt be considered with a view to a reduction of taxation. I think an agreement will be reached whereby this tax will be repealed. It will be a relief to a great many people. The taxes imposed upon express packages wili also probably be remitted, as well as similar items which are annoying to the people and cut a comparatively small figure in

producing revenue. "I also think that Congress will pass bill providing for a reapportionment in accordance with the latest census figures, basing the increase of representation on the increase in population throughout the States. Some of the States may suffer by this operation, but others will gain. An equitable plan will be agreed upon, however, so there will be no reasonable ground for complaint. Among the Southern States. for instance, there may be a decrease in him not to insist on impossible conditions the number of representatives. It has been proposed to regulate the number of representatives according to the number | the possibility, which, to-day, is almost a of votes cast in elections, but this proposi-DENVER, Col., Nov. 22 .- It is impossible | tion will hardly carry. If this were done for the railroads to estimate the amount it can easily be seen that many of the of damage suffered by reason of the wind- Southern States would suffer. Down in the storm which swept the lines for nearly 100 | South they have a most magnificent way miles along the base of the mountains yes- of enumerating the population, but a very terday and last night. The wires were poor one of counting votes. The truth, of Japan, and even some of the lesser powers blown down and trains are moved with course, is that they do not allow the black represented at Peking by ministers might great caution in the absence of telegraphic citizens to vote. Take the State of Missis- have great power in swaying the proceed- and spoke to his two sisters. Judge Alford of Indiana than are cast throughout that State. Yet Mississippi has seven representatives on the floor of the House with seven votes while the Eleventh district has only one vote. That is an illustration of just what effect this proposition would Between Pueblo and Colorado Springs | have upon Southern representation. I de houses were damaged, haystacks blown not think any proposition looking to the enforcement of the fourteenth amendment as to representation as a separate matter will be considered at this session owing to its shortness.

> "I do not think there is much doubt concerning the passage of the ship subsidy bill during this session. The intention is to get this measure before the House as early as possible. It is a bill that ought certainly to pass. It will encourage the American shipbuilding industry and increase the number of American shipowners. The proposed subsidy to be expended by the government, according to the provisions of the bill, will apply to mail steamers as well as vessels engaged solely in carrying export trade. We have already increased our coastwise trade under existing laws, but we have not materially increased our foreign shipping industry, and this bill is being pushed for the reason that it will afford encouragement to our transoceanic commerce in American ships, and at the same time guarantee vessels to the govas fighting ships and in the transport serv- speech. ice. I want to say in this connection that there is a widespread demand for the passage of this bill. There is just as much interest being manifested in the proposition in the State of Indiana as there is in New York or any other State on the coast. The proposed bill, I understand, contemplates the expenditure of some \$9,000,000 a year in compared with the advantages to be obtained. It is estimated, furthermore, that been received here: during the first year of the bill's operation only about \$4,000,000 will be expended.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

"It is doubtful whether any bill for the could, by joint resolution, continue for a year the law enacted by the Fifty-fifth Congress temporarily fixing the army at course, in extending the existing law it bim that Mr. Kruger had left the Gelderlend, and a few minutes later a white

There is an old saying in Germany: "He had lost consciousness. A carriage was reported that the sand was so thick during terfere with the right of any volunteer to called and Mrs. Acton accompanied her (CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 5.)

There is an old saying in Germany: "He had lost consciousness. A carriage was called and Mrs. Acton accompanied her (CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 5.)

There is an old saying in Germany: "He could to make them comfortable, as it was necessary for them to be confined together.

### listment. It would, however, enable the War Department to re-enlist those now in the service and to enlist new men to main-

tain the force at 100,000 for another year, If that were deemed necessary. "As matters now stand I am not inclined to favor a permanent establishment of 100,-900, as advocated in certain quarters. Un- JURY'S VERDICT IN THE CASE OF

der the existing law the regular army, when full, numbers 65,000 men, a force of very respectable size. Porto Rico, hereafter, will require but a small garrison, and from Cuba, if all goes well, most or He Will Be Punished for Soliciting a all of our troops will be withdrawn, and these forces will, of course, be available for duty in this country, the Philippines or elsewhere. I see no reason why the army should not be reduced as fast as circumstances warrant until it should approach HIGGINS SPENT NIGHT IN JAIL 27,000, the maximum fixed by law. At all events, I am not favorable to a permanent establishment of 100,000 just now. I prefer to ascertain accurately before I vote on the subject how many men we are likely to need after the force in Porto Rico has been reduced, our troops withdrawn from Cuba, and when the situation in the Philippines resolves itself into some tangible During the Afternoon and Evening shape and the guerrilla warfare there is ended. When these things are known we can better determine our future military needs than now, when so much uncertainty

### Views of Senator Fairbanks.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 22.-Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, who passed BUT DOES NOT BELIEVE IT CAN BE through here to-day en route to Washington, said to a reporter that the bill providing for an increase in the regular army would be passed shortly after Congress convened. The increase, he said, would not be less Higgins's Attorneys Will Be Given a than 30,000 or 40,000. The ship subsidy bill would also receive favorable consideration and it was likely some action would be taken on the isthmian canal measure. The senator believes this meeting of Congress will be the most important short session of Congress held in the past quarter of a

WORK OF THE ENVOYS AT PEKING LIKELY TO BE FOR NAUGHT.

Growing Probability that the Representatives of the Powers Will Be Unable to Reach an Agreement.

REGARDING THE "IMPASSE" RE-

PORTED IN PRESS DISPATCHES.

Possibility that Each Interested Nation Will Be Forced to Deal Sepa-

rately with the Chinese.

ministers, yesterday, at Peking. In fact, | ment was made that the jury was ready to save a brief expression respecting the in- report. sufficiency of the punishments proposed by the Chinese government to be inflicted on the responsible leaders of the Boxer movement, Mr. Conger has not communicated with the department for more than a week. Without taking issue with Mr. Conger respecting this matter of punishments, the State Department has carnestly advised

in the negotiations. An interesting problem is suggested by probability, that the ministers representing the powers at Peking cannot reach an agreement. If Russia, France and the United States should refuse to accept the German idea, as seconded by the British representative, very much would depend on ings of the council. The impression seems to be that if a majority of the ministers, or, perhaps, even one of the representatives of a great power, withholds assent to the agreement, then the whole undertaking falls, and there must be either fresh negotiations directly between the home governments in the efforts to agree upon new bases of action, or the powers must proceed to deal with the Chinese situation singly, or in groups, the latter contingency having been provided for in the German-British agreement.

# Criticised by Germans.

BERLIN, Nov. 22 .- The press in general severely criticises the United States for not agreeing to the demands of the other powers in China. The Vossische Zeitung. which claims that the Chinese are "only induced by the American attitude to remain obdurate," says: "It would be impossible to aid more effectually the joint

enemy of western culture." The Berliner Tageblatt remarks: "The Philippine question is causing the United States a severe stomach ache, hence the shilly-shally policy of Washington toward

The Cologne Volks Zeitung, the leading Centrist organ, says editorially to-day: "Count Von Buelow will not succeed in restraining the Kaiser from making extravagant speeches. If he had been able to do so he undoubtedly would have preernment, to be used in case of war, both | vented the delivery of the 'no pardon'

# HAS NO FAITH IN CHINESE.

American Association at Shanghai Thinks There Will Be More Trouble. lowing letter, addressed by V. G. Lyman, secretary of the American Association of subsidies, but this is a small amount when | China, at Shanghai, to W. W. Rockhill, | sion in the defendant's eyes changed per-United State commissioner to China, has

"Sir-Being strongly impressed with the its views with reference to the following natters, which we trust will appear to yeu to be of sufficient importance to war rant the transmission of the substance thereof to the State Department by tele-

First-This committee strongly deplores the strongest evidence of their sympathies rovincial officials, from the viceroys down, renewed uprising of vastly increased

City Council.

JOHN M. HIGGINS.

Bribe as a Member of the

WILL REMAIN THERE UNTIL TAKEN

TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Many Visitors Called to See Him There.

FOUND GUILTY ON ONE COUNT

NO DEMONSTRATION IN COURT BOOM WHEN VERDICT WAS READ.

Few Days in Which to File

Councilman John M. Higgins was found guilty by the jury in the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon of the charge of attempting to bribe David M. Parry. The punishment, which is from two to fourteen years in the penitentiary, a fine not exceeding \$500 and disfranchisement for an indeterminate period, was withheld by the court through courtesy to Attorneys Spaan and Duncan, who made a verbal statement to the court that they wished the record held open for a few days to permit them to make any motions in the case they may

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon a loud knock on the door of the jury room in the Criminal Court apprised the anxiously waiting crowd that the jury was evidently ready to make a report. The bailiff hurried to the room and was apprised by the fore-FROM MR. CONGER | man, Juror Ryker, that the jury was ready to report. There was immediately an unusual bustle about the courtroom and the two telephones were kept warm with various messages to the attorneys interested in the case and endeavors to locate the defendant. Messengers were also dis-

patchd after Higgins. All during the day a crowd of men had waited in the courtroom, while newspaper reporters stood around in anxious groups with attorneys speculating on the probable outcome of the case. The longer they walted the more probable did a disagreement of the jury seem. Occupying the WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-The State De- | same seats they had during the trial of partment, so far, has heard nothing from Higgins were his two sisters and they Mr. Conger respecting the "impasse" re- | waited patiently throughout the day and ported to have been reached by the foreign | were in the courtroom when the announce-

> CROWD RUSHED IN. The room rapidly filled as the report gained circulation. Men rushed in from all the entrances and the courtroom was soon crowded to its utmost capacity. Attorneys Duncan and Spaan soon arrived. Prosecutor Pugh was the next to arrive. There could be nothing done, however, until the defendant was in the courtroom. He could not be found at any of his old haunts and messengers were sent after him. Shortly before 4 o'clock he was found on Washington street, on his way to the courthouse.

> opened and Higgins entered, accompanied by Sheriff Clark. The crowd in the courtroom, which had become congested, moved forward to the fron railing and all eyes were turned on the councilman as he walked toward his seat

At 3:56 the main door to the courtroom

"Gentlemen, you must remain quiet when the verdict is read, and any demonstration will result in the arrest of the guilty parties and they will be immediately brought before the court. Sheriff, place your men in the crowd to maintain order." The bailiff had already gone to the jury room, and no sooner had Judge Alford concluded his warning to the spectators than the jury filed into the room and slowly proceeded to their seats. Higgins was perfectly composed, but he could not refrain from staring at each juror as he passed

VERDICT OF GUILTY. As soon as the jurors took their seats there was a deep silence, but it was soon broken by Judge Alford addressing the twelve men who had decided the defendant's fate, asking them if they had agreed affirmative. The foreman, Charles Ryker, was then instructed to hand the verdict to the clerk. Sam Shank, clerk of Room 2 Superior Court, acted in the place of Clerk McGaughey, and when Mr. Shank received the verdict a nervousness came over the crowd. He read the title and when he said, "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty on the first count as charged in the indictment," there was a slight rustle and murmer, but Clerk Shank did not allew the crowd to speculate much longer, for he almost immediately said, "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty on the second count as charged in the indictment." On the next two counts the de-

then read that the jury found the defendant to be forty-two years of age. Higgins did not for one instant take his eyes away from Shank as he read the verdict. When the second count was read, in which he was found guilty, the expresceptibly and had a faraway look and his hands twitched nervously. He showed no other signs of agitation or feeling, however, and regained his composure with wonderful quickness. As soon as the verdict was read Judge Alford turned to the jury and asked them collectively if that was their verdict. The twelve men answered, "It is." Attorney Spaan then reing it asked that the jury be polled. The bailiff called the roll, and as each man's name was called Judge Alford asked him if that was his verdict. In each instance

fendant was found not gullty. The cierk

he answer was: "It is." THANKS FOR THE JURY Judge Alford then extended his thanks to they had shown during the trial of the case. He said he had done everything he